UNITED STAT	TES D	ISTRICT <b>(</b>	COURT_	
	for the		- 1	FILED CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
Central 1	District of	f California		SES BISTRICT COURT
T. 1. 10.				JUN 1 3 2018
United States of America	)			1 1
v. Sanchez Martinez	)	Case No. SA	18-312M	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA BY DEPUTY
Benjamin Eliseo Martinez Sanchez		cuse No. Bil	10-512141	
Defendant	)			
ORDER OF DETI	ENTION	N PENDING	TRIAL	
Part I - El	igibility f	or Detention		•
Upon the				
Mation of the Covernment attended and	1	0116 (2014)	V(A)(1)	•
<ul><li>☐ Motion of the Government attorney pur</li><li>☑ Motion of the Government or Court's o</li></ul>		•		42(f)(2)
M Motion of the Government of Court's o	wii illotio	m pursuant to 16	0.5.0. 9 51-	<del>+</del> 2(1)(2),
the Court held a detention hearing and found that deten				•
and conclusions of law, as required by 18 U.S.C. § 314	2(i), in ad	dition to any oth	er findings n	nade at the hearing.
Part II - Findings of Fact and	Law as t	o Presumptions	s under § 314	42(e)
☐ A. Rebuttable Presumption Arises Under 18 U	ISC 83	142(e)(2) (pravios	us violator). T	here is a rehuttable
presumption that no condition or combination of				
and the community because the following conditi	ons have	been met:		
(1) the defendant is charged with one of the		-		* ',''
		,		
§ $2332b(g)(5)(B)$ for which a maxim		-	<u> </u>	•
(b) an offense for which the maximum		-		*
(c) an offense for which a maximum Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C				
(21 U.S.C. §§ 951-971), or Chapter 7	705 of Titl	le 46, U.S.C. (46	U.S.C. §§ 7	0501-70508); <b>or</b>
(d) any felony if such person has bee	n convict	ed of two or mor	re offenses de	escribed in subparagraphs
(a) through (c) of this paragraph, or t				
described in subparagraphs (a) through			a circumstan	ce giving rise to Federal
jurisdiction had existed, or a combina (e) any felony that is not otherwise a			olves	
(i) a minor victim; (ii) the possession				defined in 18 U.S.C. 8 921).
(iii) any other dangerous weapon; or			•	
(2) the defendant has previously been conv	victed of a	a Federal offense	that is descr	ribed in 18 U.S.C.
§ 3142(f)(1), or of a State or local offense to Federal jurisdiction had existed; <i>and</i>	that woul	d have been such	h an offense i	if a circumstance giving rise
$\square$ (3) the offense described in paragraph (2)				
committed while the defendant was on rele	ease pend	ing trial for a Fe	deral, State, o	or local offense; and
(4) a period of not more than five years ha	•			
defendant from imprisonment, for the offe	nse descri	ihed in naraorani	h(2) above $x$	whichever is later

B. Rebuttable Presumption Arises Under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(3) (narcotics, firearm, other offenses): There is a
rebuttable presumption that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant as required and the safety of the community because there is probable cause to believe that the defendant committed one or more of the following offenses:
(1) an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed in the
Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 801-904), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 951-971), or Chapter 705 of Title 46, U.S.C. (46 U.S.C. §§ 70501-70508);
(2) an offense under 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c), 956(a), or 2332b;
(3) an offense listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2332b(g)(5)(B) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed;
(4) an offense under Chapter 77 of Title 18, U.S.C. (18 U.S.C. §§ 1581-1597) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 20 years or more is prescribed; or
(5) an offense involving a minor victim under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1201, 1591, 2241, 2242, 2244(a)(1), 2245, 2251, 2251A, 2252(a)(1), 2252(a)(2), 2252(a)(3), 2252A(a)(1), 2252A(a)(2), 2252A(a)(3), 2252A(a)(4), 2260, 2421, 2422, 2423, or 2425.
C. Conclusions Regarding Applicability of Any Presumption Established Above
☐ The defendant has not introduced sufficient evidence to rebut the presumption above.
OR
The defendant has presented evidence sufficient to rebut the presumption, but after considering the presumption and the other factors discussed below, detention is warranted.
Part III - Analysis and Statement of the Reasons for Detention
After considering the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g) and the information presented at the detention hearing the Court concludes that the defendant must be detained pending trial because the Government has proven:
By clear and convincing evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community.
⊠ By a preponderance of evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance as required.
In addition to any findings made on the record at the hearing, the reasons for detention include the following:
Weight of evidence against the defendant is strong
☐ Subject to lengthy period of incarceration if convicted
Prior criminal history
Participation in criminal activity while on probation, parole, or supervision
History of violence or use of weapons
History of alcohol or substance abuse
Lack of stable employment
Lack of stable residence
□ Lack of financially responsible sureties
☐ Lack of significant community or family ties to this district
Significant family or other ties outside the United States

☐ Lack of legal status in the United States
Subject to removal or deportation after serving any period of incarceration
Prior failure to appear in court as ordered
Prior attempt(s) to evade law enforcement
☐ Use of alias(es) or false documents
☐ Background information unknown or unverified
Prior violations of probation, parole, or supervised release

## OTHER REASONS OR FURTHER EXPLANATION:

AO 472 (Rev. 09/16) Order of Detention Pending Trial

## Part IV - Directions Regarding Detention

The defendant is remanded to the custody of the Attorney General or to the Attorney General's designated representative for confinement in a corrections facility separate, to the extent practicable, from persons awaiting or serving sentences or being held in custody pending appeal. The defendant must be afforded a reasonable opportunity for private consultation with defense counsel. On order of a court of the United States or on request of an attorney for the Government, the person in charge of the corrections facility must deliver the defendant to a United States Marshal for the purpose of an appearance in connection with a court proceeding.

Date:	06/13/2018	DOUGLAS R. McCORMICK
_		United States Magistrate Judge